

MARSHALL COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

VOL. 9.—NO. 3.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1864.

[WHOLE NO. 419.]

The Republican.

OFFICE.
Over Pershing's Drug Store.
I. MATTINGLY,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
If paid in advance, or within three months, \$2.00
If not paid within three months, \$2.50
If not paid at the end of the year, \$3.00
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
One square of 23 lines or less, three weeks, or less, \$1.00, each additional insertion 25 cents.
Larger advertisements in proportion. Less than half a square to be charged as a whole square.
Agents in other towns and cities will be allowed twenty-five per cent. commission, but no advertisement, of any kind, will be inserted at less than regular rates.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN G. OSBORNE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING.
[over 3-ly.] PLYMOUTH, IND.

VALLEY ORCHARD LODGE, NO. 124, I. O. G. T.—Meets every Saturday evening at Temperance Hall, Argos, Ind. Traveling members are invited to attend.
L. H. FIELING, W. R. S. [over 2]

C. POWELL,
Shaving, Shampooing and Hair Dressing.
Done in the neatest and most fashionable manner. Shop over Westervelt's store, front room.
oct-27, 1864-53d

W. H. DAVENPORT,
SUGAR DISTILLER.
Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of sugar, molasses, and other articles.
606 Room at the Edwards House, March 31, 1864-1

PETER DALLAKER,
BUTCHER.
North side Lafayette Street, West of Becker's Store.
March 31, 1864-22d

DR. J. M. CONFER,
Lecturer on the 25th Ind. Infantry, offers his professional services to the people of Marshall County.
Office and residence west side of Michigan Street, in the third block north of the Edwards House, Plymouth, Ind. March 21, 1864-21d

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT IN PLYMOUTH.

D. RATTY,
Merchant Tailor,
U. S. Stores, Cotton's Block.
OVER S. & M. BECKER'S STORE,
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.
CUTTING DONE TO ORDER.
Feb-18, 1864-18d

JOHN M. SHOEMAKER, DEALER IN

WATCHES,
Clocks and
Jewelry.
Keeps always on hand a large stock of watches, clocks, and jewelry, of all kinds, and repairs them in the neatest and most reliable manner.
All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch.
Sole agent for the sale of the "Low Price Store" watches.
West side of Michigan Street, Plymouth, Ind. [over 2]

A. RENBARGER, SADDLE AND

Harness Maker,
SOUTH SIDE OF
Lafayette St.,
Opposite Clearland's Store,
Plymouth, Ind.

DR. T. A. BORTON,
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.
He has changed his residence to the new building on Adams Street, one square east of the Seminary building.
Office on Adams Street, in Dr. A. B. Borton's building.
Jan-27, 1864-27d

BANK OF THE STATE

Branch at Plymouth.
Open from 10 a. m. to 12 m., and from 1 to 3 p. m.
THOS. GREENSBANK, Cashier.
J. A. FLETCHER, Jr., President.
dec-18, 1863-18d

EDWARDS HOUSE,

W. H. M. CONNELLY, Proprietor.
Omni-buses to and from all trains, and also to any part of the town when orders are left at the house. [over 2]

D. T. PHILLIPS, Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Office in Marshall and adjoining counties. [over 2]

GOVERNMENT WAR CLAIM

JOHN D. DEVOR,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
SOLDIERS' BACK PAY AND BOUNTY AGENT,
—AND—
SOLICITOR OF PENSIONS.
Collects promptly made and satisfaction warranted. Drafts and mortgages properly drawn and acknowledged. [over 2]

DR. A. O. BORTON,
SUGAR DISTILLER.
Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of sugar, molasses, and other articles.
606 Room at the Edwards House, March 31, 1864-1

JOHN NOLL,
BUTCHER,
East Side Lafayette Street, opposite Wheeler's Bank.
Plymouth, Indiana.
nov-5, 1863-11d

U. S. 7-30 Loan.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three tenths per cent. per annum, principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable in not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be listed in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificate of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15th, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent, which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Special Advantages of this Loan.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and the best security.

Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes of bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collateral for discount.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate of 5-20 Bonds is not less than nine per cent. premium, and before the war the premium on six per cent. United States stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress EXEMPTS ALL BONDS AND TREASURY NOTES FROM LOCAL TAXATION.

On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate companies, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon this certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositories, and by the First National Bank of Fort Wayne, Ind., First National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind., First National Bank of Lafayette, Ind., and by all National Banks which are Depositories of public money.

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and afford every facility to SUBSCRIBERS.
agents 64-625mch

The Model Sewing Machine!

THE CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.
Because the Best!
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The Web Sewing Machine Co.,
506 Broadway, New York.

Manufacture the most perfect Machine for Sewing, of all kinds, ever presented to the American public, and challenge comparison with any Sewing Machine made in the United States.

THE WEB MACHINES, with their valuable improvements, entirely overcome all imperfections. They are **SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.**

FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.
Simple in construction, durable in all their parts, and **READILY UNDERSTOOD.** They have certainty of stitch on all kinds of fabrics, and are adapted to a wide range of work without change of adjustment. Taking all kinds of Thread, Will Run, Full Elastic, Tuck, Quilt, Cord, and in fact do all kinds of work required by Families or Manufacturers. They make the *Indestructible* Stitch, which cannot be excelled for firmness, elasticity, security and elegance of finish.

THEY HAVE RECEIVED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM in every instance, where they have been exhibited in competition with other standard Machines. We invite all persons in search of an instrument to execute any kind of Sewing now done by Machinery, to inspect them, and will send you the best, by proving the WEB before purchasing. The Company being duly licensed, the Machines are protected against infringements or litigation.

PERFECT PERSONS AT A GLANCE can order by mail with perfect confidence that the Machine will reach them safely, and that they will be able to manage it to their entire satisfaction, with no other aid than the printed instructions accompanying each Machine. Every explanation will be cheerfully given to all, whether they wish to purchase or not. Descriptive Circulars, together with Specimens of Work, will be furnished to all who desire them, by mail or otherwise.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED, in all localities in the United States, British Provinces, Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, West India Islands and the Bahamas. Agents will find a large and profitable business in this line, and we offer GREAT INCENTIVES. Energetic men who will find a paying business, as reliable Sewing Machines have become a necessity in every family. We manufacture a great variety of styles, from which we give a free price:—No. 1, Family, \$35; No. 2, Extra, \$50; No. 3, Half Case, \$65 and \$75; No. 3 & 4, Manufacturer, \$75 and \$85.

WEB SEWING MACHINE CO.,
[Box 2,041 Post Office.] 506 Broadway, N. Y.

M. WOODROW, AGENT,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Chairs, Furniture, Mattresses,
LOOKING-GLASS PLATES, PICTURE
FRAMES, GILT MOLDING, &c., &c.

Ready-Made Coffins,
ALL SIZES, ALWAYS ON HAND.
No. 9, Michigan Street, Plymouth, Indiana.
April 30, 1863-26d

THE REPUBLICAN.

PLYMOUTH, IND.,
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1864.

The Spirit of the People.

The Cincinnati Enquirer ascribes the result of the election to the assumed fact that the people, disregarding the momentary interests involved, "have voted as if it were an old-fashioned contest between rival parties for the possession of the Government, in which they must follow the bent of their old inclinations."

Nothing can be more wide of the truth, as the Indianapolis Journal remarks, than the idea that old party prejudices controlled the votes of the people on last Tuesday; on the contrary, we do not believe that an election was ever held in which a people more earnestly considered the question of duty to the country, than this. It was because they feared to trust power in the hands of the Democratic party, that the people adhered with such unexampled unanimity to Mr. Lincoln.

The dread of the influence that such politicians as Vallandigham and Fernando Wood, with their retainers, might exercise on a Democratic President, led thousands of Democrats to support the present Administration; and the factious and revolutionary conduct of the party, especially in the West, influenced other thousands to take the same stand.

The original supporters of Mr. Lincoln sustained him, notwithstanding many of them had taken office at some of his acts, because they solemnly believed that the perpetuity of the Government depended on the defeat of the Chicago nominations.

The spirit which impelled the action of the people was happily expressed in Mr. Lincoln's remarks to the Pennsylvania club which serenaded him on Tuesday evening, when he said:

I earnestly believe that the consequences of this day's work, if it be as you assume and as new secessions will be of lasting advantage, if not the very salvation of the country.

I cannot at this hour say what has been the result of the election, but whatever it may be, I have no desire to modify this opinion, that all who have labored to-day in behalf of the Union organization have wrought for the best interests of their country and the world, not only for the present, but for all future ages.

I am thankful to God for this approval of the people, but while deeply gratified for this mark of their confidence in me, if I know my heart my gratitude is free from any taint of personal triumph. I do not impugn the motives of any one opposed to me. It is not a pleasure to me to triumph over any one, but I give thanks to the Almighty for this evidence of the people's resolution to stand by a free Government, and the rights of humanity.

OUR GRADED SCHOOL.
To the Inhabitants of Plymouth School District.

While I am writing upon the subject of the regular attendance of pupils, I wish to add a few more remarks.

In all the large towns, and in the cities in this State where the graded school system has been introduced, the trustees and directors have been compelled to adopt very stringent rules and regulations in regard to attendance. Experience has convinced every practical teacher and educational man, that pupils, who are allowed to absent themselves from the school room half days and whole days as suits their pleasure, derive very little benefit from the school, while their negligence is positively hurtful to those pupils who are so unfortunate as to be classed with them.

Nothing more completely breaks up the interest of a school, than to have every other day a full attendance of pupils, and the rest of the time only one half of them present. The order of study, and the arrangement of the classes are disturbed and retarded by their negligent class-mates.

It is a source of constant vexation and annoyance to both teachers and pupils, and the practice ought not to be tolerated in any school, in a free school district of all.

In all the high schools and academies in the country, *absence during school hours*, without a good and sufficient excuse, is always considered a violation of school rules, which, if repeated two or three times during a term, subjects the offending pupil to the penalty of suspension or expulsion.

This stringent, and apparently rather harsh rule, has been found by long experience to produce only good results. Both pupils and parents understand from the start what is required of them, and they take their measures accordingly. In fact as a general thing parents are more at fault in this matter than their children.

But they ought to understand that they have really no right to keep their children at home, unless some urgent necessity, such as sickness or inclement weather requires it. The first duty of a parent to a child is to give that child as good an education as is in the means of the parent to give, and in the capacity of the child to receive, and this cannot be done by permitting it to run about the streets, or idle away its time at home. And it is also the duty of parents, if they wish their children to be benefited by the school facilities, to see to it that they are in the school every day at the proper time. I do not say that any positive rule upon this subject is to be adopted here. I hope that the evil may be remedied without any rule, and I know it will be if parents once fairly understand their own interests. But I do say that if the present lax practice is persisted in, a rule excluding pupils for irregular attendance will have to be adopted, or the school will become comparatively useless.

There is another thing to which parents should give more attention. That is, the dress and clothing of their children while attending school. The winter season is fast approaching, and an extra provision for their warmth and comfort should be made. Do not suppose that I am trying to dictate as to what clothes children should wear, or that I am trying to interfere with matters that do not properly belong to the school. I do not intend any thing of the kind; but I do know from my own experience as a teacher, that children who are comfortably clad, learn much faster than those who are not. The reason is obvious to every one; children cannot learn, while benumbed with cold. I have known many half-clad urchins to come trudging through the snow, a distance of a mile or over, to school, with bodies and limbs so chilled that it took a good hour to warm them through, so that they could hold a book in their hands. See that your children are well wrapped up, during the cold weather, before starting for school. See that the hands, neck, and especially the feet are well protected. Do not under any circumstances let your children wear leaky or thin soled shoes. They had much better go barefooted than to sit all day with shoes and stockings soaked with water. One of the most fruitful sources of the diseases of children is wet feet. I know that these are hard times, and that it costs a deal of money to buy good boots and shoes, but a physician's bill is much more expensive, and if parents wish their children to keep in good health through the winter, and improve in their studies, they should provide their boys and girls too with good thick-soled boots or shoes, and see that they are kept in repair. Perhaps it is not very agreeable to a teacher's ears to hear a boy, shod in heavy boots, come clattering up the stairs; but the bright sparkle of his eye, and the ruddy, healthful glow of his cheeks, when contrasted with the pale cheeks and sunken eyes of the wearer of thin soles, more than compensates for all the extra noise he makes.

But I have not space in the paper to continue this subject. I might make some suggestions as to the *discipline* of the school, but I am well satisfied that the teachers are fully qualified to manage that matter to the best advantage, and it is not my intention to trench upon their prerogative. But I most certainly hope that parents and patrons, will, in the future, evince a more active and decided interest in the school. Do not let it be longer said that our schools are not first class, and that our citizens are compelled to send their children to other towns to give them a decent education. Let us with one accord take hold of this matter, with a determination not to cease in our efforts until our school is second to none in the state; and we may do this with a full assurance of success; for it is a well known fact that the usefulness and efficiency of a school always increases just in proportion to the care, labor and interest bestowed upon it by its patrons.

A. C. CARSON, Trustee.

NOT QUITE CLEAR.—One of the trans- parencies at a recent Copperhead meeting read "God and the Democracy will save the Country." Owing to serious damages lately sustained by the *junior partner* in Shenandoah Valley and elsewhere, the business will be henceforth conducted by Divinity as an individual enterprise. —San Francisco Flag.

The New State of Nevada.

The Territory of Nevada, which has just been admitted to the Union as a State by President Lincoln, was organized in March, 1861. For this purpose about ten thousand square miles were appropriated from the Northern extension of California, and about seventy thousand from Western Utah.

At the time of its organization the Territory possessed a population of every nearly seven thousand white settlers. The development of its mineral resources was rapid and almost without parallel, and attracted a constant stream of immigration to the Territory. As the population has not been subject to the fluctuations from which other Territories have suffered, the growth of Nevada has been rapid and steady. At the general convention election of 1863, nearly eleven thousand votes were cast. During the present year great accessions to the population have been made.

Nevada is probably the richest State in the Union in respect to mineral resources. No region in the world is richer in argentiferous leads. These leads are found scattered over the entire surface of the country, the richest of which is that known as the Comstock lead, of Virginia City. The localities of the other principal mines in the region east of the Sierra Nevada are the Emerald Mines, one hundred miles south of Virginia; the Humboldt, one hundred and sixty miles northeast; the Silver mountain, sixty miles east; Peavine, thirty miles north, and the Reese river country one hundred and seventy miles east northeast, embracing many districts and flanked by two of more than ordinary promise—the Cortez, seventy miles north, and the San Antonio, one hundred miles south of Austin, now the principal town on the Reese River.

A few months ago another deposit of mineral wealth was brought to light, which was proved of incalculable value to the silver miners. This was an immense basin of salt, five miles square, near the sink of the Carson river. This basin, says a gentleman who writes from Virginia City, appears once to have been the bottom of a lake, and the salt is found good even on the surface. A covering of about three inches is loose and indurated; but beneath this, for a depth of fourteen feet, pure rock salt is found as clear as ice, and white "as the driven snow." Beneath this is water, which seems to be filtered through salt for an unknown depth. The whole of the fourteen feet in thickness does not contain a single streak of any deleterious matter or rubbish, and is really for quarrying and sending to market. The locality is one hundred miles east of Reese river, and seventy miles east of Virginia City, on the overland road.

In January of this year there were one hundred and twenty-five quartz mills in operation in Nevada, which were erected at a cost ranging from \$10,000 to \$100,000.

About three-fourths of the quartz mills of Nevada are driven by steam, and the balance by water power. Of the entire number, four-fifths are in the vicinity of Virginia. There is an average of one hundred mills in constant operation. These will carry, on an average, ten stamps each, making one thousand, with capacity for crushing one thousand tons per day. This ore will yield at the rate of \$50 per ton, giving a daily production of \$50,000, or \$15,000,000 per annum.

Official Vote for Governor in 1860 and 1864.

Counties. Hendricks. Lane. Morton. McDon.

Adams	492	549	491	4218
Allen	245	247	251	4619
Benton	248	405	359	2-7
Blackford	172	153	361	509
Bourne	1559	1709	2058	1691
Bartholomew	1966	1736	1750	2102
Brown	744	296	267	823
Cass	1492	1635	1415	1591
Cassell	1857	1862	1571	2391
Cassell	1437	1385	1473	1513
Clarke	1989	1578	1475	2372
Clay	1556	162	1233	1514
Grant	880	811	787	735
DeKalb	1372	1517	1563	1465
Delaware	1051	1755	2330	707
Daviess	1501	1019	1257	1322
Harrison	1151	2391	2973	1080
Deatur	1672	2003	2017	1455
Dubois	1437	274	232	1506
Eckhart	2019	2401	2-6	1964
Fulton	1607	1653	1662	1893
Fulton	1073	1039	1010	1096
Fayette	1010	1303	1348	834
Floyd	1576	1676	1733	2017
Franklin	2229	1679	1453	2288
Gibson	1213	1624	1624	1824
Gibson	1540	1273	1324	1485
Greene	1518	1372	1277	1498
Harrison	1576	1491	14-6	1809
Harrison	1151	2391	2973	1080
Hancock	1399	1118	1370	1394
Hendricks	1370	2922	2614	1955
Heavy	1328	2797	3098	1123
Knox	1437	1318	1763	1897
Kosciusko	1388	509	1065	1025
Lagrange	759	1621	1635	712
Lake	511	1098	1241	477
Laporte	2013	3009	2722	2217
Laporte	1433	1462	1462	1183
Martin	789	622	615	874
Monroe	1165	1195	1242	1229
Morgan	1021	1221	1553	1309
Madison	1437	1668	1668	2061
Marion	1452	1222	954	2221
Marshall	1748	1572	1323	1895
Miami	1673	1855	1916	1750
Montgomery	2273	2399	2392	2218
Montgomery	1477	1677	1677	1163
Newton	218	277	247	265
Ohio	593	464	635	492
Orange	1149	536	874	1025
Peru	1484	1168	1091	1544
Perry	1042	1056	1114	1081
Pike	919	863	918	957
Posey	1611	991	1413	1553
Porter	1565	1881	1513	1219
Porter	949	1474	1418	1030
Pulaski	661	559	515	699
Putnam	1934	1953	2988	2111
Randolph	1260	231	243	1177
Rush	1610	1951	1951	1714
Rush	1658	1742	1914	1673
Scott	699	602	624	736
Shelby	2137	1899	1849	2265
Schwartz	1367	1365	1577	1408
Sullivan	1875	174	174	2157
Switzerland	1019	1011	1530	812
Stark	215	187	221	253
Soble	606	1393	1464	1652
Stark	124	2329	2329	1081
Tipton	2173	3232	3232	2663
Tipton	755	697	801	965
Union	111	844	837	598
Union	1919	2039	2039	2047
Vermilion	849	1069	1069	1073
Vigo	2341	2437	2572	2211
Walsh	1111	2190	2419	1307
Wayne	147	1349	1349	1421
Wayne	2327	4059	4651	1677
Wells	1023	847	870	1218
White	890	980		